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GEORGIA JUDGES
WHOSIT UPON THE UNITED STATES
COURT BENCH

HANDLED BY MR. B. H. HILL
In His Testimony Before the Judiciary Committee—The Silver Bill May Be Voted on Next Week.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—[Special.]—In the report of the judiciary committee on its investigation of the violations of United States laws by judges, commissioners, and others, many extracts are given from the testimony of Mr. B. H. Hill, of Atlanta, who says that Judge McKay, after he became affected mentally and physically, suspended sentence in nearly every case of conviction for violation of internal revenue laws. Following this Mr. Hill says:

"He has an unrivaled record in that respect, except Judge Emory Spear, who suspended every one."

This statement is incorporated as part of the report. Mr. Hill further says: "The first term of the court held after I became district attorney was held by Judge Spear, who is judge of the district court of the southern district of Georgia. My recollection is that he suspended every sentence upon the plea of guilty or verdict of guilty immediately, or a few days thereafter, with one exception. That exception was, he sent a man to the Albany penitentiary for two years. I am satisfied the records will show there was not one punished during that term of court, except this man Brown, who was sent to the Albany penitentiary. Judge Spear could not assign any reason for that, except that he would say to the man: 'This is the first time you have been before me, and I will let you off,' with the statement that 'if you come back I will send you to the penitentiary,' but he gave no other reason for it. I objected to the suspensions as well as I could."

The committee takes occasion to say that the present judge of the northern district of Georgia "has observed the law and avoided this practice."

The silver bill.
It is now quite certain that the house committee will report a silver bill, either the latter part of this week or the first of next. Speaker Reed said today he thought the appropriation bills would be out of the way by Saturday, and next week the house could proceed with other business. This means that a vote can be had on a silver bill of some kind within two weeks, unless the gold bugs should resort to filibustering, and have Reed's aid in it. However, there are some who believe today that Mr. Harrison will be embarrassed by a free coinage bill going to the white house before the end of the session. The advocates of the subsidy bill say today that Reed has promised two days of next week for the consideration of that measure. As a consequence the large and wealthy lobby is working vigorously for votes. They declare tonight the bill will pass by a small majority.

The treasury portfolio.
General Goff, of West Virginia, had a conference with the president today, presumably about the vacant treasury portfolio. "For me," he said with a smile, "an Ohio man will be given the office, and that man will be McKinley."

Federal court bills.
The bills providing for federal courts at both Athens and Columbus passed the house last session, and have since been pending in the senate judiciary committee. Mr. Carlton and Mr. Grimes have been urging the committee to report for months. The chances are both bills will be reported within a few days. In that event they can be rushed through and become laws before the expiration of the present session.

The Columbus public building.
At Mr. Grimes's request, the senate appropriation committee, which now has the sundry civil appropriation bill under consideration, today promised to use the provision in that bill for the immediate appropriation of the \$100,000 to be used in purchasing a site and constructing the Columbus public building.

Mr. Grimes has also already called upon the supervising architect to prepare plans for the handsome building that can be constructed within the appropriation. He will have a man sent at a very early date from the architect's office to examine all sites that might be offered, and to select the best.

Indeed, Mr. Grimes is determined to have the actual work on the building commence as soon as possible, and he will see to it that the officials who have charge of such work lose no time.

Brice May Resign.
A dispatch to The New York Times from Cleveland, Ohio, says Senator-elect Brice "contemplates resigning the seat in the senate in order to devote all his time to his financial affairs, which have suffered recently."

The dispatch further says that Jay Gould intends to bounce him from the Richmond terminal, and along with him Mr. John Calhoun. The story is, however, not credited here.

E. W. B.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Takes Up the Bill—Amendments Acted Upon.
WASHINGTON, February 10.—The house bill to establish a customs district of Tennessee, with a substitute constituting Nashville, Tenn., a port of delivery, was taken up and passed.

A conference was asked, and Messrs. Dolph, Washburn and Kenna were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Hale said that the appropriations made in the bill for the running expenses of the navy department, aside from the construction of new ships, were between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 less than the appropriation for last year. It was one of the good results of the building new ships, that the appropriations for the navy had been reduced. The appropriations for the navy had been reduced, and the expenses of the navy had been reduced. The appropriations for the navy had been reduced, and the expenses of the navy had been reduced.

As compared with the estimates, the bill appropriated \$1,770,000 less. The only feature of the bill extending the work of building up the navy was the provision for one fast sailing protected cruiser. The committee on naval affairs had considered whether it would not be desirable to report an amendment increasing the number of new ships, but on deliberation, it was thought not advisable to seek to add to the navy proposition. In view of the fact that the navy department was filled with work on ships already in the course of construction, and that the yards of builders were fully employed, the secretary of the navy himself had thought that the bill should be passed as it came from the house.

The two main items of increase reported from the committee on appropriations were for two dry docks—one in South Carolina and one on the Pacific coast.

AGREE ON THE AMENDMENTS.
The first committee amendment that was challenged was the item of \$25,000 for equipment and arms for naval militia in various states. Messrs. Carlisle and Reagan thought this appropriation might be the making of a yearly

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LASHED BY CONVICTS.
RUSSIANS ADDING TO THEIR CRUEL-
TIES TO THE HEBREWS.

INCENSED AT THE BRITISH PETITION.
The Czar Has Instructed the Governors to Still Further Worry the Jews—How Young Recruits Are Treated.

LONDON, February 10.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, of this city, telegraphs from St. Petersburg important facts in connection with the possible result of the return by the czar, without comment, of the Guild Hall memorial in favor of the unfortunate suffering Hebrews of Russia. The correspondent writes:

"British sympathy has aggravated the Jews' hatred, which was already so wretched that it seemed impossible for it to be worse. Yet, provincial governors have redoubled the severity of the laws. Where the statutes were inapplicable, governors have issued circulars and ukases to replace them."

THE BRITISH MEMORIAL DEFOILED.
The Jews bitterly regret the British well-meaning but injudicious zeal, which has exasperated instead of soothing, the Russian bear. The daily severity practiced against families of unoffending men, women and children are incredible and wanton. Russia's reply to the lord mayor's respectful petition has been a series of circulars ordering the officials to rigorously administer the anti-semitic laws, and to supply legal deficiency by their own decisions, harmonious with the intolerant spirit of the czar. The pogroms after the rebellion of 1861, were less cruel and less inhumanly treated than the Jews after the London indignation meeting.

General Gurko, governor of Warsaw, has issued a circular relating how Jewish recruits are to be brought for medical inspection. The Jews, through the wretched lives they are forced to live, are physically degenerate, and have become the most striking embodiment of human life, continuing in spite of the gradual decay of the race. A majority of the Jewish recruits are found to be unfit for service.

In the event of Christians being found unfit to perform the duties of a soldier, they are sent home and are finally released from military service. The Jewish recruits, on the other hand, are worried to death by the military authorities, and are subject during the period of three years to be recalled at any moment on suspicion of maligning the recruit, consequently, returns to his home, hundreds of miles away, resumes his occupation, and a month later is suddenly ordered to reappear for medical examination. This process is repeated at intervals of a few months during three years.

UNDER POLICE ESCORT.
General Gurko considers this method to be insufficient, as it leaves the Jewish conscript the option of transporting himself, on foot or otherwise, to the town where the medical commission sits, and gives him dangerous liberty and opportunity to simulate illness. The result is that the conscripts are ordered to convey the Jews, on foot, to the town where the commission sits. The police are ordered to accompany the recruits until the convict gang arrives, with which they are to proceed to the next prison, in company with their baggage of society, until they reach their destination.

YOUNG MEN, beginning life, are subject to a repetition of this process during three years until the youth wishes himself a soldier, or a convict, or a beggar. The Jews, who are subject to this process, are in their gang, have the power of life or death over them—can black-mail them, whip them, maim them, even kill them at will. The Jews, who are subject to this process, are in their gang, have the power of life or death over them—can black-mail them, whip them, maim them, even kill them at will.

THE BNAI BRITH.
Meeting in Baltimore of the District Grand Lodge—President Sam Weil.
BALTIMORE, February 10.—[Special.]—The biennial meeting of the District Grand Lodge No. 5, Independent order of B'nai Brith, comprising the lodges of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, was held in Baltimore, Md., today. Samuel Weil, of Atlanta, Georgia, presided and S. S. Nyburg was secretary.

Mayor Davidson delivered an address of welcome to the Sons of the Covenant and President Weil responded. Each address was heartily applauded.

President Weil then read his address reviewing the work of the past two years, which was followed by the election of the following officers: President, Henry King, Jr., of Washington; first vice-president, T. M. Mordecai, of Charleston, S. C.; second vice-president, Julius Strauss, of Richmond, Va.; secretary, S. Wyburg, of Baltimore; Al Goodman, of New York; treasurer, A. Goodman, of New York.

Reports of officers closed the lodge to be in a flourishing condition.

PARNELL AND O'BRIEN
Have Been in Consultation for the Past Two Days.
DUBLIN, February 10.—The Freeman's Journal today says that Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien have been in communication with each other for the past two days. Thomas P. Gill, member of parliament, of the Journal, returned to London yesterday evening and was in conference with Parnell and Sexton in London.

The Parnell leadership committee has issued a circular asking the league branches in London to affiliate and give the committee monetary and other assistance.

NO FINANCE OF COMPROMISE.
DUBLIN, February 10.—The Irish Times in its issue of today says that the difference of opinion existing between Gladstone and Parnell is so great as to be beyond even a chance of compromise or adjustment.

The Dublin Express announces that Sir William Vernon Harcourt has advised Justin McCarthy not to hold any further communication, direct or indirect, with Parnell.

THE GREAT CARNIVAL.
Scenes of Splendor in New Orleans Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—His gracious majesty, the king of Carnival, today rode through his favorite city at the head of a glittering and fantastic parade that was for the enchantment of the subject of the King's Own Royal Guards, clad like crusaders, followed by the stately car containing the famous Bonafé gras.

Following the sacrificial car was an index to the illustrations. It was called "design." Then came the car bearing the carnival kings. Then Melody, Splendor, Poetry, Peace, Bacchana, Beauty, History, Fairyland, Demonia, Fountain of Youth, the East, Gaity, Love, Flowerland, Folly, Industry, Enchantment.

As usual on such occasions, thousands of loyal subjects occupied every available space along the avenues of the line of march.

Proteus and his crew made their tenth annual appearance in a brilliant pageant tonight, consisting of a series of floats, entitled Tales of Genii. The subject of the illustrations and bears the nature of the illustrations presented in the following order: Title Car, Tales of the Genii, Proteus, Innan of Terki, Good Geni, Merchant of Baghdad, Enchanted Barge, Hall of Statues, Groves of Shaloom, Sultan of Tagi, Atlas of Fire, Caliph of Baghdad, Ounam, Fair Wanderer, Magician and Sultan, Fatal Pavillion, The Enchanter, Princess of Cashmere, Evil Geni, Waters of Oblivion.

THE PAGEANT OF THE MYSTIC KREWE OF COMUS was of unsurpassed splendor, the subject being demonology. First in line was the title car bearing Lilith the Ser

THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Weekly (12 Pages).....\$10.00
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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 11, 1891.

The Party Before Individuals.

The Sparta Ismaelite gives clearness to a very important matter when it remarks in a recent issue that neither Cleveland nor Hill is worthy of a moment's thought in connection with future party leadership unless he be found to be in absolute accord with the democratic masses in their demand for governmental reform in every direction in which reform is a matter of necessity to the public good. In other words, the Ismaelite is of the opinion that the interests of the democratic party are of vastly more consequence than either of these gentlemen, distinguished as they are.

This is undoubtedly the true democratic way of dealing with the real or supposed rivalry that is said to exist between Cleveland and Hill and some of their friends. The democratic party is bigger and more important than any man or clique that ever existed, and its success is more important than the personal interests of any set of men, for on that success depends the continued safety of our institutions and the welfare of the people.

The men who serve the democratic party in office or in the ranks are under infinitely more obligations to the party than are they to themselves. As a matter of fact, it is under obligations to no man.

The CONSTITUTION's platform fits every exigency that can be conjured up between now and the day that the party will make formal and official utterance. We reproduce it here as containing the essence of democratic policy.

We are tied to no man's cart wheel, but the success of the party is our first consideration.

We are first and last for a democrat. The nominee of the democratic party must be a democrat in the full sense of the word. He must favor free coinage as well as tariff reform, and must signify a willingness to turn the scales out. Unless he comes up to this standard the people might go some where else for a president, as they did in 1888.

We are in for victory this time.

Reducing the Cotton Crop.

Those were very interesting resolutions which we printed yesterday from Alliance 732, of Lee county. At the last meeting of the members of this alliance they took into consideration the question of the price of cotton and the causes thereof. It is to be observed that these resolutions are disposed to take the spinners and the bears at their word and justify their predictions in regard to a short crop—not this year, then next year and thereafter until the world gets tired of predictions about overproduction that do not pan out.

We remember very well the plight of the northern spinners last year who were foolish enough to believe in their own predictions of overproduction. The close of the year found them short of stock, and some of them were compelled to make purchases in Liverpool in order to cover their orders.

The prices they had to pay ought to have convinced them of the folly of depending on the results of overproduction of the staple.

The alliance of Lee county propose to make an effort to give the spinners and speculators no room for grumbling about free cotton crop. They have passed a resolution requesting the president of the state alliance to ask the presidents of state alliances in all the cotton-growing states to meet either in person, or through delegates appointed by them, at such places as he may designate in the near future for the purpose of securing unity of action, to the end that the production of cotton in the southern states shall be curtailed and other crops proportionately increased.

This would certainly solve the problem of low prices for cotton. It would do more than this—it would enable the farmers to become practically independent in the direction of raising their own supplies. They would get higher prices for the short crop of cotton, and, in addition, be independent of the western producers of grain and meat.

Yet it is very difficult to bring such a state of affairs about. The experiment was made by the Patrons of Husbandry when that order was at the height of its popularity. The state grangers met and decided on the policy, and it was ratified almost unanimously; but when the pinch came at planting time, the programme was ignored. Each planter said to himself that, as all his neighbors were going to reduce the cotton acreage, it would be a good time to increase his. Dr. Holmes tells a story which illustrates the result. It was decided that on a certain day and at a certain hour everybody in the world should set up a tremendous yell. It was supposed by the philosophers that the noise made would be appalling in its magnitude, and everybody wanted to hear it. The result was that at the appointed hour the world was never so still before, everybody waiting to hear the yell that everybody else was expected to make. Nobody said a word except an old woman in the Fijee Islands, who was deaf. The result of the grange programme was an enormous crop of cotton.

Yet it must be said for the alliance that it is a more active, vigorous and business-like body than the grange was. It is composed of the same element, but the farmers have learned a great deal more during the last fifteen years, and their earnestness shows in the work of the alliance. There is no reason why such a programme as the reduction of the cotton crop should not be carried out, just as there is no reason why the farmers, under the lead of the alliance, should not raise their own plantation supplies and their own mill and lumber.

It should be borne in mind that the alliance is a more active, vigorous and business-like body than the grange was. It is composed of the same element, but the farmers have learned a great deal more during the last fifteen years, and their earnestness shows in the work of the alliance. There is no reason why such a programme as the reduction of the cotton crop should not be carried out, just as there is no reason why the farmers, under the lead of the alliance, should not raise their own plantation supplies and their own mill and lumber.

the low price of cotton is not brought about by the statements of speculators and spinners, but by the accumulation of the staple at the cotton centers. This accumulation has been caused by the lack of the necessary funds to move the crop. All the evils of taxation and finance fall on the farmers in the end, and in the low price of cotton, based on the accumulation of stocks at the cotton centers, we see the result of the recent stringency in the money market. In one city, Memphis, \$3,000,000 worth of cotton was reported stored the other day.

If the present crop had moved forward, as it would have done ordinarily, the speculators and spinners would not be predicting an immense crop.

Millionaires and the People.

The writer of the financial column in The New York Sun sees no danger to the republic in the growth of great fortunes.

There is nothing in the situation, says this writer, to cause any anxiety on the part of the people, but there is much that is calculated to worry our rich men. We have overestimated the evils of corruption and bribery in public affairs, so far as our wealthy men are concerned. The truth is, our millionaires take very little interest in politics, and herein lies the weakness of their position. In the old Italian republics it was different. The rich men were the rulers of the state. They directed politics as well as commerce. In ancient Rome, the millionaires who bribed their way into power did not make much by it. Crassus bought the consulship of Syria, but he was ruined because he lacked the ability to administer it. Didius Julianus purchased from the praetorian guards the post of emperor, but in sixty-six days he was defeated and beheaded by Severus.

It is true that the wealthy English aristocrats rule Great Britain, but it is their statesmanship, and not their money, that does it. On the other hand, the rich French nobles, having given themselves up to idle lives, have no political influence.

The Sun's financial editor thinks that if our American millionaires ever become dangerous in politics, they will have to exhibit more talent in that line than they have heretofore shown. It is significant, too, that the owners of great fortunes have as much as they can do in defending themselves. The hostility exhibited by certain legislatures against railroad companies and trusts, the clamor for an income tax, and the demand of the people for a reform in our financial system, make it apparent that in future men will find it harder to keep their wealth than to get it. Then, it must be recollected that death and division by inheritance will constantly cut down great fortunes, and frequently millions will fall into the hands of spendthrifts who will squander them.

With the people banding against them our millionaires will have but little political influence. Barred out from politics in future, they will spend their money in establishing great industries and giving employment to the masses. Even if they lavish their incomes on fine houses, banquets and works of art, they will furnish work for many, and their money will find its way into general circulation.

This hopeful view is in the main correct, but there will be occasions when combinations of wealthy men will be dangerous to the business interests of the country, and these combinations will make themselves felt in politics. The fact that these evils are exceptional is no reason why they should not be guarded against. We do not want even a temporary plutocracy, and the friends of the republic, the representatives of the masses, will find that eternal vigilance will be necessary to prevent the undue growth of the influence and power of the classes. The people must never forget that this is their country and their government—the heritage of the many, and not of the few.

Money in Atlanta Diet.

Undoubtedly, there is money in Atlanta real estate—money in buying it and holding it.

This is no new discovery. For fifty years it has been a well-known fact. Nobody now pretends to set bounds to our progress. The old idea that great cities must be on rivers or by the sea is exploded. The progress of cheap transit, with the future possibilities of electricity as a motor, will make it just as easy to build up large inland cities as it was in the past to build them on the water.

So Atlanta goes forward. Naturally, there is all the time a brisk traffic in our real estate, and individuals make money out of it. This, however, is not exactly what is needed for the benefit of the city at large. When a buy of B, and of C, and of C, and of A, all being residents of Atlanta, it is trading in a circle, and there is no more money in circulation than there was before the deal. But when A comes from Florida or Tennessee, and buys \$25,000 worth of property from B, there is just that much more money put in circulation here.

We do not need and do not desire speculation or a boom, but our Chamber of Commerce and our real estate agents will be doing a good work if through the medium of pamphlets and circulars they will keep the solid advantages of Atlanta constantly before the public. They have already accomplished much in this line, but it will pay to increase their efforts. The truth of the business is that we are just entering upon an era of development in this Piedmont region that will bring outsiders with their capital to Atlanta with a rush. All that we have to do is to open our gates and not hide our light under a bushel.

Worthily Bestowed.

The banquet tendered Judge Marshall J. Clarke by the Atlanta bar was an honor worthily bestowed.

There is no man on the bench of Georgia who stands higher than Judge Marshall Clarke, or who is more universally respected and admired by the members of the profession of which he is an honored member.

If any evidence of this was necessary, it was furnished by the testimonial banquet last evening. The lawyers of Atlanta took this method of testifying their appreciation of the great worth of the man who, without fear or favor, measures out justice to their clients; and that this should have come without any special occasion calling for it, makes it all the more a compliment.

The people of Georgia, and especially those of Atlanta who know Judge Clarke best, give their hearty endorsement to the banquet which prompts this tribute to him.

and the lawyers feel that in honoring him they have honored themselves.

Dr. Armstrong's Lecture.

Dr. J. G. Armstrong's lecture, at the opera house, tomorrow night, under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association, will doubtless draw a large audience of our most cultured people.

The lecturer's theme is "Richard the Third." His recitations from that stirring tragedy are characterized by a degree of dramatic power rarely witnessed. But the entertainment is something more than a series of dramatic recitations. The doctor is a profound Shakespearean scholar, and his lecture throws a flood of light upon the character of Richard and the nature of his environment.

On recent northern tour this lecture was enthusiastically received, and the newspapers spoke in the highest terms of the lecturer's ability. The truth is, Dr. Armstrong is one of the finest elocutionists in the country, and his dramatic talent and scholarship make him one of the best equipped lecturers ever seen on stage. He will draw a crowd tomorrow night.

The Lewis Monument.

At the present session of the State Agricultural Society in Savannah, the members will have their attention called to the monument proposed to be erected to Hon. David W. Lewis at Dahlonega.

It is the earnest desire of the students of the North Georgia Agricultural College to raise this monument as a tribute to their friend and teacher, and Colonel Lewis was so long and so ably identified with the State Agricultural Society as its president and otherwise that the members will doubtless feel a pride and pleasure in aiding this effort to erect an enduring memorial to one whose life and work so significantly deserve such a recognition. The society will honor itself in thus honoring Colonel Lewis.

THE AMENDMENT to the copyright bill settled its hash. It will go over to be kicked about in the next congress.

THE NEW YORK WORLD thinks the usefulness of Raun has been impaired. This probably means that Raun is not as guilty as Quay. Or does it mean that a republican who seeks to repeal charges and permanent alimony is not yet a party? There is such a middle of immorality in the republican party that it is difficult to understand the situation.

WITH THE will of the people suppressed in New Hampshire and Vermont, what will happen in New England next?

WHITESBURG now has a telegraph office—something that the town has needed a long time. Macomber may have to alter more for soda water next season, or get a less quantity than usual in a glass, because there has been a combination of the four northern concerns which control the manufacture of soda water supplies and apparatus. The capitalists.

THE MACON NEWS has this bit of gossip about Mayor Price, of that city:

If Mayor Price is a candidate for congress at the next election won't that make things hum? It is hard to tell, but it is a possibility. He is a man who can carry his own weight, and he would make things lively in the other house. The farmer thinks a lot of him, and he could get powerful support among the alliance.

MILTON is decided the best county in the Blue Ridge circuit, in many respects. Court remained in session, last week, only two and a half days, and only one man was convicted of crime. The county has done all the best of its kind in the state, and in all very good condition, and there is about \$3,000 in the treasury.

THE ALPHARETTA FREE PRESS says that Mr. David Hembree, Jr., son of Mr. David R. Hembree, died last summer, and his wife, who is eighteen years old, and has lived all of his life within four miles of the Chattahoochee, has never seen the river. He is the best working boy in the district, and has all his life stayed at home and worked.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

CONGRESS costs the people about \$30,000 a day. It is the most expensive that ever swallowed our money, judging by its working during the past few years.

THE RULES of the business world is the man who advertises wisely and largely.

A NEW YORK correspondent writes: Mrs. Stanley, by the way, told me that she was more interested by her visit to Edison than anything that has happened to her in America. She and Mr. Stanley spent a day with the inventor at Orange, and he showed them his life as he has been put into practical use. For example, he has an electrical machine that will print the New York Herald in Orange as fast as it is printed in New York. It will not look like the New York Herald, because the type is the same, there being no capitals and small letters; but it is the same news. Then he has three miles of electrical wire coiled around the sides of a mountain near his house, by which he can hear the sounds in the sun—the luminary—not the newspaper. These are only a few of the things with which Mr. Edison amuses himself during his leisure moments.

BRE HEAD, the noble Indian who is now visiting Washington, doubts that he has found a city full of more of his kind. The Chief Head should be a very familiar American name.

THE LONDON authorities are thinking about beginning public improvements on a vast scale in order to furnish work for the unemployed. No city and no country are allowed to have large numbers of its people suffer when they are willing to work. If relief will come in no other way the government must take action.

HOTTESTER, the bitter man, was sixty-seven, when he decided to take a life insurance policy. He took one for \$20,000, and died in two years. The company doctors regarded him as a very bad risk, but they thought it would be a fine advertisement to pay out a big sum of money on the death of a man so well known as Hottester.

JAMES O'GRADY, of Syracuse, N. Y., swallowed a snake last summer, and the snake is giving him trouble. So long as O'Grady drinks water it is all right, but when he takes a drink of liquor the snake proceeds to read the riot act. O'Grady swears that his life is made miserable. He wants his snake, and the snake continues to protest. In the meantime the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Good Templars are on the side of the snake, and if they had their way they would turn one of the same sort to every toper in the land.

THE RICHMOND TIMES, the successor of the old Richmond Whig, has recently made some notable improvements. It has enlarged, with a new dress in color, and has a new and improved appearance and will fill a long-felt want in its region. Mr. Joseph Bryan, the editor-in-chief, and Major W. G. Waller, the managing editor, are the right men in the right place, and the risk of being wrong is very small. The paper is a credit to the Times, and newsgatherers they cannot fail to push the Times into the front rank of southern journalism.

"ROMANCE" is the name of a new monthly magazine just known in New York. It is devoted to short stories, and is the outgrowth of a literary organization known as The New York Story Club. The club is made up of persons who have good stories to tell, and they have decided to give the public the benefit of their tales by publishing them once a month.

THE ALPHARETTA FREE PRESS insists that Perry of the Cherokee Advance shall serve his country as state senator at the next election. Perry is debating the matter, but has not committed himself.

THE TRIBUNE of Rome has a poet aged 17 years. Unlike many other poets, he will grow.

THE SUBSCRIPTION list of The Richmond Gazette is increasing so, Editor Thorne is thinking of putting in a steam press. When he does, he should send to Smithville for John Spradler, and make him engineer.

THE EDITOR of The Billville, Ga., Banner says in his latest issue: "We have been summoned to work the same road or pay a fine of \$4. Now, if we can, we will borrow a shovel, we'll be at it."

It had an eagle on one side and a woman's face on the other. It was a great curiosity.

Colonel Brown, who has been promising to subscribe to this paper for the past three months, has taken unto himself a wife. We wish the unhappy couple great success.

We dined with Colonel Snellgrove on Sunday, and as we had the forethought to take our dinner with us, we passed the time very pleasantly. The Colonel is a well-preserved man and a hearty eater.

We saw a man last week who is known as a "so-called" Jew. He consisted of a frock-tailed coat, collar as high as a ten-rail fence, a Waterbury watch and a head of hair as slick as a railroad.

GENERAL GEORGIA GOSSIP.

It is thought that Dawson's taxable property this year will be an increase of considerably more than a half million over that of last year. Dawson is growing from center to circumference.

The heavy rains that have fallen in Newton county during the past week have swollen the streams to such an extent that the place is now veritable sea. The safety of the county bridges.

Ordinary Johnson, of Rome, has a knife with a history. It is a home-made affair, and was manufactured from a bayonet's point and has a piece of hickory wood as a handle. With this knife he named Atkins killed his brother-in-law, a man named Lowery, during the winter of 1865. The murder took place on what is now known as Broad street. The murderer was arrested and carried to Cartersville for safe keeping, but he escaped and has never been heard of since.

Covington wants a public library and will probably have one at an early date. A subscription list will be opened for that purpose.

Mr. Stickle of Hart county, owns a hog fourteen months old and weighing 525 pounds. It is seven feet seven inches long.

There is one gentleman in Newnan who evidently does not consider marriage a failure. He was married about ten years ago, and on each anniversary he writes his wife a letter. There may be grounds for a taunt, but there is a powerful conserving influence in the yankee's question, "Will it pay?"

Dr. Armstrong will lecture at DeGives for the benefit of the Young Men's Library on Thursday night. Those who have heard his Richard the Third are enthusiastic in their praise of the lecture—"Victory" is the proper term—and a big audience will doubtless greet him.

That's it. From the Rome, Ga., Tribune.

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AT FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.

MR. GLOVER'S Appointment as Permanent Receiver Formally Entered Yesterday.

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Pending the submission of their plan, the committee was instructed to take such steps for the protection of the bondholders as they deemed advisable. They accordingly recommended to the United States court the appointment of Mr. Glover as receiver. Mr. Glover was first appointed temporary receiver, and later permanent receiver. The latter appointment to go into effect upon obtaining the consent of the Savannah bondholders.

They were entirely favorable to the appointment, and yesterday Judge Newman made him permanent receiver, at a yearly salary of \$4,000. His bond is fixed at \$25,000.

Mr. Glover is clothed with authority to pay all claims for labor, supplies, salaries and wages of employees and attorneys and solicitors' fees. He will also pay out of the earnings of the road the regular traffic balances unpaid and earned for the period of six months prior to the date of the order.

Judge Newman declined the report of the committee that the receiver act with its advice and consent in all matters except the actual operation of the road, subject to the approval of the court.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[Communicated.] "Colonel" John O. Waddell.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: In today's paper I notice that Colonel John O. Waddell says there is nothing in the claim of Mrs. A. Colville, who was "guardian of John and Fulton Colville," against him upon which process of garnishment was served upon Governor W. J. Northing, in order to see the salary of Colonel John O. Waddell, as the incoming president of the Georgia Agricultural Society. That it is in substance a blackmailing scheme. He may be correct about that, but nothing in it for if we obtain anything it will be more than any of his unnumbered creditors have been able to obtain within the last fifty years. He has been pretty skillful in defeating his creditors. I think it was in brilliant victories of this kind that he won the title of "Colonel." If he succeeds in capturing his salary as president of the Agricultural Society and defeating this claim I will partition in line with the others and look for his deserved promotion to General John O. Waddell.

"Colonel" Waddell owes this debt, having given the records with this debt settled. The records will show nothing of the kind, if they do, they have been tampered with. "Colonel" Waddell says he will go to the bottom of this matter and he will do it. He will do nothing of the sort. He will do so. He never paid a debt but he could avoid it. He never paid a debt but he could avoid it. He never paid a debt but he could avoid it.

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moneyed men in this form: "Would you be willing to invest your money in any other more promising business in any section of the South if you did not feel that you had a guarantee that the white people would dominate and control the political and material interests of that section?" Of course, by any other than a professional politician there was but one answer to such a question.

Of his lecture tour Dr. Armstrong said: "My lectures upon my lecturing work throughout the places in Ohio and Indiana I visited were very pleasant, very much as it has been in my own state. I found the press everywhere kind, and ready always to give me not only fair but generous notices. It is not so easy for a southern man to obtain the ear of a northern audience, especially on the lecture platform. They think, and certainly I would not be a strong refutation of the idea, that the southern press is very partial to its own speakers and lecturers. Therefore, they are disposed to take notices complimentary of its own men from the southern press with some degree of allowance. Yet I am indebted and grateful to the press of Ohio and Indiana cities for some of the most kindly notices that I have ever received. The fact of the matter is, human nature is much the same north as south—all are Americans, therefore, there is among all a high average of fairness and generosity.

"I have great faith in the power and efficiency of the commercial and business interests of the country to overcome and crush out all sectional antagonisms, kept alive by mere professional politicians, and to reduce our people to a grand homogeneity, or, at least, to a unity in unity. We may rail against the 'almighty dollar' as we please, but its rule is not all bad. It is after all the great power—certainly one of the great powers—by which the hearts of states are to be brought into close and sympathetic throbs with each other. The political demagogue cannot long spout apart states whose commercial and financial interests it is to be one. There may be grounds for a taunt, but there is a powerful conserving influence in the yankee's question, 'Will it pay?'"

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[Communicated.] "Colonel" John O. Waddell.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: In today's paper I notice that Colonel John O. Waddell says there is nothing in the claim of Mrs. A. Colville, who was "guardian of John and Fulton Colville," against him upon which process of garnishment was served upon Governor W. J. Northing, in order to see the salary of Colonel John O. Waddell, as the incoming president of the Georgia Agricultural Society. That it is in substance a blackmailing scheme. He may be correct about that, but nothing in it for if we obtain anything it will be more than any of his unnumbered creditors have been able to obtain within the last fifty years. He has been pretty skillful in defeating his creditors. I think it was in brilliant victories of this kind that he won the title of "Colonel." If he succeeds in capturing his salary as president of the Agricultural Society and defeating this claim I will partition in line with the others and look for his deserved promotion to General John O. Waddell.

"Colonel" Waddell owes this debt, having given the records with this debt settled. The records will show nothing of the kind, if they do, they have been tampered with. "Colonel" Waddell says he will go to the bottom of this matter and he will do it. He will do nothing of the sort. He will do so. He never paid a debt but he could avoid it. He never paid a debt but he could avoid it. He never paid a debt but he could avoid it.

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"Colonel"

**NUMBER OF NE
THE**

**Yesterday Was Return
over a Decrease**

Cases—Other

Yesterday was return court.

There was quite a filed, variously divided damages and divorce.

The clerks were kept was not such a rush as term.

Among the suits filed E. Smith and her father against George S. May that the family rented street, occupied by him he removed the house.

gangway of plank to
over which to remove
warned him to remove
gerous, but it remaine
nine years old, fell fro
distance of fifteen feet

T. O. Bramlett is su
Street Railway Compe
his wagon was overtur
of the way of a car

C. L. & T. J. Delb
against the Western U
for \$296.55, because o

Florence, S. C., there
a good sale.
Evan Johnson has
because of damages s

The city of Atlanta
G. W. McDuffie, M. F.
Flesh for the recovery
failure of John T.
carry out the contract
house. The first the

men, and the compl
comply with the writ
Missouri Kyle sues
She was married to hi
on account of her hus
she left him.
Melissa Jones claim

wedded life she could
her husband, Reuben
she asks for a total di
Julius Landau claim
abandoned him to live
he wants a divorce.
Mrs. E. A. Smith s

Smith, for a divorce and deserted her after the birth of William Tate wanted Fanny Tate, who abandoned their children after seven years experience. Other cases.

The Wheat street today, in the form of tion, which will be fi

In the city court t all of small account criminals, thus far, convicted or secure

TWO DRAV

The Chess Champion
Games—Anoth
Yesterday morning

Mr. Orchard succeeded his adversary's position the bearing of his bishop able to force the game

After an hour's hard
was agreed upon.
The ninth game prov
series. It was profess
game, and he for the
match adopted the "R
again tried the effici
fense." Early in the g

idea was intro-
Wurm. He sacri-
then instituted a ve-
the adverse king. The
Mr. Orchard began to
proffered bishop, for it
attack could not be real-
careful maneuvering,

a perfectly even position to a pawn ending, four was essentially a matter, and the to be so decided at is a superb pawn play game with consummate critical juncture, for a lance, and laved him-

The score now stands Wurm, three games, a-

The tenth game of the morning, at 11 o'clock.

Bolls and
It seems strange
with bolls, carbuncle
Sarsaparilla will cer
ruptive tendencies.
tidote for blood poiso

unnecessarily delays
extensively advertise
no efficacy whatever
that Bull's Sarsaparil
that good health in
Syphilitic and scrofu

the skin becomes clear, the digestion is improved, the weight of the flesh more solid, five tendencies disappear, and the weight is increased, we have a more natural fatigue and a more natural vigor.

Builds Sarsaparilla
health and strength.
—Dayton Enquirer.

Cr
Radam's Microbe Killer
Ship me forty gallon
medicine is giving
Kenderson I wish to

Yesterday I visited a woman who has a cancer of the breast. Two months ago she was told that she had a cancer of the breast and since that time she has been feeling confident that she has the entire cure. When the doctor told her the side of the face was all right, she said that the place can be covered with a bandage.

For sale by W. F. 1
South Broad, near Ala
LAFORCHE CROSSI
J. Goldenberg, E
Wm. Radan
Dear Sir—For ten
with dandruff, and ha

but found no relief. William Radam's Mica mine, and I concluded applications, will say magical. I now believe be entirely cured and a new growth of hair internally, and my husband, Mr. Radam's

For sale by W. F.
South Broad, near Ala

Febr
Be anre and send vo

We employ more jewelers than any other prepared to do the most work guaranteed. Making jewelers, W. White

And all diseases of the
lively cured without
guarantee a cure if you
for particulars (in
guaranteed in all cases
gleet, catarrh, hay fever
want a cure in all those

Address Dr. A. D.
(levator, second floor
anta, Ga.

Y

A full and complete
John M. Miller's, 31
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For sale less than cost
Per rent.
Sabbil-030

